I welcome you to the field of your arduous abors. An appreciative and intelligent con-tituency, whose voice you will speak on the mportant questions which will come before stituency, whose voice you will speak on the important questions which will come before you, will anziously await the results. The provisions of the Constitution limit and restrict the powers of the Legislature. The provisions of the Constitution limit and restrict the powers of the Legislature. The great object has been to restrict legislative action, unless it can be general and not special. Hence local and special legislation has been prohibited. If a statutory enactment shall be beneficial to the people of this county, it is presumed it will be beneficial on all the people of this scounty, it is presumed it will be beneficial on all the people of this State. There has been a great change in public opinion on this subject within my recollection. In former years it was said that people would not invest their money in manufacturing and other enterprises, unless those engaging in the business could obtain a special charter of incorporation; and when a general law was advocated in order to dispense with such special legislation it was argued no one won, it risk his capital when the general law was subject to change or repeal by a subsequent Legislature. Those urging such objections to general laws for incorporations had little or no faith in the capacity of the people to govern themselves. Special laws creating corporations are prohibited; and in those States whose Constitutions on that subject are similar to our own, many corporations exist, formed, under a general law are created every day in the State. I refer to those provisions of our Constitution which prohibit local and special legislation, so that the General Assembly, as well as the Chief Executive of this State, may not, in the great desire to serve the people, be unmindful of these salutary provisions. The Governor is required, at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly, to give information of the Gene

THE TREASURY.

The Constitution contains the following provision relating to the duties of the State Treasurer:

"All moneys now, or at any time hereafter, in the State Treasurer, belonging to the State, shall, immedialely on receipt thereof, be deposited by the Treasurer to the credit of the State, for the benefit of the funds to which they respectively belong, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney General, select, the said bank or banks giving security satisfactory to the Governor and Attorney-General, for the safe keeping and payment of such deposits, when demanded by the State Treasurer on his checks; such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits not less than the bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with such interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said Treasurer for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the State Auditor, and not otherwise."

From the time of the incorporation of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and until it ceased to exist as a State bank, it was the financial agent of the State. The State had, in its own right, and of trust funds, stock in that bank to nearly the amount of one-third of its capital stock, and, by law, moneys of the State were deposited in it. Whatever advantages resulted to the bank by reason of deposits of the moneys of the State in proportion to its stock in that bank, when that bank ceased to exist as a State bank, there was no law requiring any moneys of the State to be deposited in any bank, nor that the State Treasurer should seek to obtain interest on the money of the State, for its benefit, by depositing it with any banking institution whatever. The duty of the Treasurer with respect to the safe keeping of the treasurer of the State to be deposited in any bank, nor that the State in proportion to require him to deposit it with any bank, nor with any other moneyed institution, nor was he required to deposit that money wh scarrity satisfactory to the Governor and dittes of Brockineyer was discharging the development of such deposits, when demanded by the State Treasurer on his checks; such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits of the State of the State of State banks for similar deposits of the State of

detenth article of the Constitution required it the State Treasurer other duties than those in prescribed by statute law. He is required adeposit the funds of the State in the bank elected by him, with the approval of the overnor and Attorney General; and he is require security satisfactory to the Govnor and the Attorney General for the safe-eping and payment of such deposits in a tention of the last Legislature was lied at an early period of the session to the cessity of legislation to carry into effect the ovisions of the Constitution. The subject-titer was referred in the Senate to a select amittee, composed principally of lawyers. rovisions of the Constitution. The subjectnatter was referred in the Senate to a select
committee, composed principally of lawyers.
The committee, in the month of January,
nade its report and designated many sections of the Constitution which, in their
pinion, required legislation to carry them
nto effect, and, amongst other sections, desgnated section fiteen of article ten. The
senate adopted that report, and thereby
idopted the opinions of that committee, and
hat section of the Constitution, amongst
thers, was referred to the Committee of
Waysand Means, with instructions to report
uitable bills. The opinion of the Attorneyseneral was sought. He was required to inorm the Senate whether, in his opinion, that
section of the Constitution was "self-executng." After referring to the various statutes
leftning the duty of the Treasurer, and quotng from the speeches of the members of the
Constitutional Convention, wherein they held
hat this section would require legislation to
afforce it, he gives it as his opinion that the
everal statutes which he cited relating to the
luties of the State Treasurer are inconsistnat with the requirements of section 15, ar
ide 10, and that it is not self enforcing, but
egislation is necessary to carryit into effect.

legislation is necessary to carry it into effect.

THE ATTORNET-GENERAL'S OPINION.

The following is an extract from his reply to the resolution of the Senate requesting whether, in his opinion, this section of the Constitution was self-executing:

"Now, suppose that the Treasurer should select one or more utterly insolvent and worthless banks, or any one or more banks in a foreign State, and the Governor and Attorney-General should refuse to approve the selection, and the Treasurer should decline to make a further selection, what would be the result? There is no requirement of the Constitution, or of any statute, that the Treasurer continue to make such further selection of a bank or banks until the Governor and Attorney-General shall approve a selection; there is no statute imposing any penalty upon the Treasurer for his failure to perform his duty in this particular; there would be no solution of the difficulty in the law, and the Treasurer, would retain the funds as if said constitutional provision had never been adopted. Or, suppose that the Governor and Attorney-General should approve the selection made by the Treasurer, of a bank or banks, and such bank or banks were unable to give security, satisfactory to the Governor and Attorney-General, for the safe-keeping and payment of the state deposits, and the Treasurer should refuse to select any other bank or banks, how could the said section, in such case, be made effectual, unless the Legislature provides a statute that shall prescribe the details for the carrying into effect of this provision, and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof? Again, what sort of security must the Governor and Attorney-General take for safe keeping and payment of such deposits? Must it be a bond with personal security thereon, and if so, to whom shall the bond be given, and what are to be its conditions? Must it be given to the State, or to the Treasurer, but of the Governor and Attorney-General take for safe keeping and payment of the bank or banks of deposits for the State THE ATTORNET-GENERAL'S OPINION.

for the saie-keeping and payment of the deposits?

"These matters ought to be regulated by statute, because if a foreign bank should fail in the safe-keeping and payment of such State deposits, the State ought not to be required to go into the courts of a foreign State to recover said deposits.

"These suggestions, and others that might be named, demonstrate the proposition that the said section 15 of article 10 can not be certainly enforced without the sid of statutory detail providing the manner and means for that purpose."

MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

uated that I can subject the same to the requirements of any legislation that may be adopted for the government of the Treasury Department. I may further state that I have taken a bond from the Bank of St. Joseph, for my own protection, for one million dollars. Belleving that the present General Assembly would, at an early day, enact laws enforcing the Constitution, the funds in my custody have been temporarily deposited in the foregoing banks for safe-keeping, and no interest has been paid for the same."

Bills to carry into effect the provisions of section Is, article 10, were introduced and were passed by each House of the General Assembly, but they differed in their provisions. The Legislature failed to enact any laws to carry into effect the provisions of said section 15, to regulate the deposits and safe custody of the public moneys. The State Treasurer was then left to be governed by the statute law in the discharge of his official duties. THE TREASURER'S BOND.

by the statute law in the discharge of his official duties.

THE TREASURER'S BOND.

The Treasurer gave his official bond as required by law in the sum of \$1,000,000, with eleven sureties, a portion of whom justified to the amount of \$1,300,000, which bond was filed with the Secretary of State, with my approval of the same indorsed thereon. If the sureties of the Treasurer should become insolvent or remove from the State nowhere is the authority given to the Governor or any other officer to require a new bond or additional security to be given. It is true such request might be made, but there is no power or authority to coerce a compliance or penalty for non-compliance. Nor has the Governor the power to remove the Treasurer for a failure to perform the duties enjoined on him. Nor would it be right to vest in the Governor alone the power to remove him or any other officer at his pleasure. Nor is there any authority contained in the Constitution nor in the law by which the Governor can require the Treasurer to perform the duties named in section 15 of the tenth article of the Constitution, and whatever is to be done under the provision of the Constitution requires the Treasurer to take the initiative. The Treasurer never consulted me or advised with me about placing the public funds in the Bank of St. Joseph or the Mastin Bank, nor in any other bank prior to the failure of the Mastin Bank During my absence from the State in 1877 the Treasurer mover to the failure of the Mastin Bank During my absence from the State in 1877 the Treasurer supplies of the public money. One bank only submitted a proposal, and that was accepted in July, 1:77. That bank was requested to furnish satisfactory security for the safe keeping and payment of such deposits. The request was disregarded by the bank and no security whatever was offered, and consequently no deposits by the State were made in it. This transaction occurred during the time of my absence, and whilst Lieutenant-Governor.

THE MASTIN PAILURE.

In the month of August, 1878

banks and the Treasurer will be submitted to you by him with his report, and I also respectfully refer you to the report of the Treasurer for further information respecting the transactions of his department. The Treasurer, as I am informed, did, shortly after the failure of the Mastin Bank, institute suit against the bank and its surreties on the bond held by him, for the recovery of the money deposited in that bank. No legal proceedings have been directed by me to be commenced against the Treasurer on his bond, because it is believed the right of the State to institute suit will not accrue, under existing laws, till the Treasurer shall be required to give a new official bond. In the transactions of the Treasurer with the Mastin Bank, it is charged he has violated the criminal law. Indictments were found against him at the last October term of the Criminal Court of Jackson County, charging him with receiving benefits and advantages from the deposits of money of the State made in the Mastin Bank by him. The indictments, I am informed, were framed upon the 44th section of the 3d article of "Crimes and Punishments." As soon as I was informed such indictments were pending, I directed the Attorney General to assist John L. Peak, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County, in the management and trial of these cases, as well as in the trial of some indictments which were preferred against the late Treasurer at the last term of this Court. If the Treasurer is guilty as charged, or has violated any other law, let him be punished. The Executive will screen no one from punishment. The laws of the State shall be enforced against all alike, whether in public or private life. But, as as act of justice to the Treasurer, it is proper that I should state that the Treasurer demanded a speedy trial.

Bonds of this State to the Treasurer, is is

Beneficial a speedy trial.

RENEWAL FUNDING BONDS.

Bonds of this State to the amount of \$838,000 fell due at different periods in the year 1877, and bonds to the amount of \$90,000 fell due in 1878. The act of March 29, 1875, provided for the issue of new bonds, and the proceeds of those bonds were directed to be applied to the payment of bonds of this State Issued in the years 1835, 1856 and 1857. Those bonds were redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after the expiration of twenty years from their date. But, by the act referred to, it was declared those bonds should be redeemed at the expiration of twenty years from their respective dates. The bonds which fell due in 1878, fell due in the months of March, April, May, August, October and December. By the terms of this act no bonds could be issued at a later date than the year 1877. The Constitution provides there shall be an annual tax levied and collected, sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the State, and to reduce the principal thereof each year not less than \$25,000. The attention of the Legislature was called to the fact that whilst at least \$250,000 was required to be annually set apart for the extinguishment of the bonded debt of the State, there would fail due in 1878, \$490,000 of bonds. This would be in excess of the amount required to be placed in the sinking fund, and, without a considerable increase in the revenue, this sum could not be paid without additional legislation. No addition al legislation on that subject was had. The samount of \$250,000 shouds fell due in 1877, and 1878, and there was no probability the State would be able to pay more than the sum of \$250,000 samually, as required by the Constitution. It was then apparent that as, under the act of March 29, 1875, the only bonds which could be funded were those which fell due in 1877, there would be a necessity to convene the Legislature to provide for the exigency or to fund the bonds which fell due in 1877, there would be a necessity to co RENEWAL PUNDING BONDS.

STATE BONDS MATURED IN 1877. March 17... St. Louis and Iron Mount. \$ 90,600
April 11... St. Louis and Iron Mount. 68,000
May 18... North Missouri Railroad... 166,000
August 1... North Missouri Railroad. 166,000
August 12. Cairo and Fultsn Railroad
October 17. Cairo and Fultsn Railroad
Decem'r 7. Pacific Railroad (S. W. B.) Total in 1877..... STATE BONDS MATURED IN 1878.

| STATE HONDS MATCHED IN 1848. Total in 1878..... \$490,000 Fund Commissioners, such bidders as chose to be present, and other persons. The Legislature having adjourned without making provision for the redemption of the bonds which fell due in 1878, which were in excess of the amount required by the Constitution to be redeemed, the Fund Commissioners did, by my advice and consent, direct that \$335, 000 of bonds should be issued, that number having been found necessary to pay maturing bonds of the State. It was found that one party proposed to pay \$4,000 premium per hundred for \$100,000 of bonds, and his bid was accepted. The bids for the other bonds, being at the rate of about 2% per cent.premium only, were, by the Commissioners, on my advice, rejected. It was deemed not advisable at that time to re-advertise, but to awaft proposals for private sale. Such proposals were made shortly thereafter, and accepted by the Commissioners, with my full approval. Seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars of bonds were sold at a premium of \$1,250 per \$100, that being the highest and best offer. The total premiums received upon the sale of all those bonds was \$25,001, which was carried to the sinking fund, and was at the rate of more than 3% per cent. premium. I was convinced it was the best price which could then be obtained.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED.

was convinced it was the best price which could then be obtained.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED.

At the last session of the Legislature, when the temporary loan of \$250,000 was recommended by me, I advised steps should then be taken to increase the revenue so that the loan should be paid at its maturity from such increase. For this purpose I recommended a poil tax of one dollar be imposed on every male person over the age of 21, and if this had been done the loan then authorized would have been paid, principal and interest, by the revenue from that source. If a poil tax of one dollar shall be imposed and the same authority to collect it which the Collector now has for the collection of the tax on personal property, I estimate \$500,000 would be collected, and the poil tax, if authorized, can be added to the assessment list, and placed on the tax book for this year. More revenue must be raised and expenses must be reduced. But little revenue is derived from dram-shop licenses, and I am satisfied the quantity of spirits used as a beverage has not been diminished much, if any, within the last few years. I recommend the minimum tax to be levied on each dramshop, for State purposes, be not less than \$50 for every period of six months (the minimum tax is now \$25), and that no county, city, or town shall impose a greater tax than the State imposes for a dram-shop license. There are dram-shop keepers who pay only from \$50 to \$100 per year for State purposes, and who pay several hundred dollars to the city or town treasuries for a dram-shop license. You are as well able to estimate as I am, whether the property of the state will be valued as high for the collection of taxes this year as for the preceding years. The State is slowly increasing in population, but the value of property has

ceding years. The State is slowly increasing in population, but the value of property has been greatly depressed for the past few years. There are good reasons to believe this period of depression of values has ceased, and that we shall now have prosperous times. Within this State, in the last year, nearly 200 miles of railroad have been put in operation, and means are now being raised to speedily build other railroads in our State. Such improvements increase the value of property, add wealth to the country, and invite and induce immigration. It is not a pleasant task to invite you to increase the taxes to be borne by the people of the State. But when we consider that the amount of taxes paid to the State is only 40 cents on the \$100, it shows the taxation for State purposes is light. The onerous taxes which the people of this State pay are the county taxes, and taxes for the erection of splendid edifices for school houses, and interest on county or school indebtedness, recklessly created several years ago, before the great shrinkage of values. The old maxim for all Governments, National, State or Municipal, is "to pay as you go," and this has been signally disregarded. ceding years. The State is slowly increasing

garded.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the first si months of this year will be very lenge, and some of them will not occur next year. The pay of the General Assembly is estimated at 5115,000; its contingent expenses, \$50,000; paper for printing, printing reports and documents or dered by the General Assembly, printing journals, and printing and binding the revised code and session acts, \$50,000 (a total of \$15,000); the temporary loan, \$250,000; and the 25 per cent. of the revenue fund to be paid to the "Public School fund," or State school moneys, in the month of March, and the interest on the State bonds and certificate of indebtedness held by the State as trustee for this fund, will all amount to about \$537,000, which will be drawn from the Treasury, principally in the month of April. The amount paid out of the "Public School fund," or State school moneys, for the corresponding period of time last year, was \$537,506.47. These sums will aggregate \$1,001, 65 which the State may be called on to pay on or before the first of July next. The receipts of the revenue fund, if all of it shall be available, will be insufficient to meet these demands. The temporary loan of \$250,000 must be renewed or extended for a longer period of time. The important duty devolves on you to diminish the expenses of the State, to increase its revenues, and to provide for the renewal of the temporary loan. In such measures as you may devise to accomplish these objects, or any other measures for the welfare of the people of the State, you will have my concurrence and cordial co-operation.

FUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The Public School fund is invested in the

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The Public School fund is invested in the onds and certificate of indebtedness of this State, all bearing 5 per cent. Interest, the in-come of which, with 25 per cent. of the gen-eral revenue of the State, is applied to the support of public schools. This fund is in-vested as follows:

900,000,c0 457.11 Total.... ..\$2,909,457.11

There are \$122,000 of the bonds of this State, bearing 6 per cent. interest, in the custody of the State Treasurer. They are coupon bonds, with nothing upon them to denote they are the property of the State. I recommend these bonds be canceled and certificates in lieu thereof be issued, in the same manner and subject to like conditions with the certificate by me recommended to be issued for State bonds held by the Public School fund. SEMINARY FUND.

STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS.

The State Interest fund consists of a tax of one-fifth of one per centum per annum levied and collected on all property subject to taxation. By the provisions of the Constitution the proceeds of the tax shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State as it shall mature, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the sinking fund, and thereafter be applied to the redemption of the bonded indebtedness of the State. It is also provided that the amount paid into the sinking fund shall be at least \$20,000 annually. The Fund Commissioners have paid the interest on the public debt to the Ist of July last, and have forwarded to the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, payable in that city on STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS.

York, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, payable in that city on the last of this month. And there has been paid out of the sinking fund, in the last two years, \$35,000 for the redemption of the public debt. Part of this money was applied in payment of twenty bonds, with interest, which have not heretofore been reckoned as a part of the debt of the State. The indebtedness of this State on the 1st of January, 1377, was \$17, 288,000, instead of \$17,248,000. The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of January, 1579, was \$16,788,000, not including the contingent liability of the State on account of \$3,000,000 of bonds loaned to the Hannibal and \$1, Joe Rallroad Company. This amount does not include the temporary loan of \$250,000 which falls due this year. From the present date to the year 1886, only \$442,000 of the bonds of the State will become due, and the larger part of the amount to be placed in the sinking fund will be applied to the purchase of bonds before they shall have matured.

speaking of the rate of interest, the Governor says: I trust the Legislature will so provide that all the money which is loaned by citizens of the State, in the State, shall be taxed. Perhaps it may be advisable to declare that no judgment shall be rendered on a note or bond for the payment of money or property when, by its date or the instrument itself, it is evident it has been liable to taxation, unless the plaintiff shall show it has been assessed for taxation, and if the note has escaped taxation, then the court shall render a judgment in favor of the State for the taxes and penalties which should have been paid by the owner of the note, and which said judgment shall have priority of payment, and be credited on said note.

The Statute laws of this State of a general The Statute laws of this State of a general nature must be revised by the Legislature, or a plain and important injunction of the Constitution will be disregarded. To collate and compile all these in a systmatte form will require time as well as ability. But few laws are necessary, but these should be conspicuous for clearness and wisdom, and if there are bad laws upon the statute book they should be repealed. As there can be no session next year, and therefore no report of a Committee on Revisions, provise as can be made for the appointment of a commission to revise the laws that should make their report within a certain time to be fixed either by the Legislature or the Governor, and, after the Governor has received such report from the commission, and the same has been prinied, the Legislature should be called into session by the Governor to revise the general law and the Governor to revise the general law and obey the provisions of the Constitution. I do not doubt the capacity of the Legislature for this work, but it would be best to leave it to three able jurists, subject to the final approval of the Legislature when called together by the Governor to succial seasion.

with Dualness. The Judges have arduous and important duties to perform, which require close examination and patient investigation. The business of the Court has greatly increased in the last few years, and some relief should be furnished to suitors and to the Court. Several plans have been suggested. One is to establish two appellate courts, one on the north side, the other on the south side of the Missouri River, and vest these with power similar to those conferred on the St. Louis Court of Appeals. Another plan is to appoint a commission of able jurists, to which commission cases pending in the Supreme Court shall be referred by that court, and those commissioners shall submit their statement of the cases, with their opinion on the same, to the Supreme Court for confirmation, and judgment to be entered accordingly. And still another plan is to add two more Judges to the Supreme Court; then organize the Court into two tribunals, from time to time, to consist of at least three Judges, and each tribunal may be in session at the same time and place, and the judgment of each tribunal to be the judgment of the Supreme Court. But all the Judges shall constitute the court when the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature shall be drawn in question, and in criminal cases where the punishment may be death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life, and in cases where the amount in controversy shall exceed \$20,00. There will then be one Judge who hay be detailed to serve on either tribunal in the event of sickness or other inability to serve of one of the Judges. The proposition last stated, I think, is preferable.

There was appropriated for the payment of costs in criminal cases the sum of \$100,000 for the service of the years 1877 and 1878. A portion of this appropriation was expended in the payment of costs in criminal cases, where the fee-bills had been filed with the Auditor a short time before the close of the year 1876. The amount of these fee-bills is estimated at \$13,000, and ought to have been isoluded in the deficiency appropriation. This appropriation of \$400,000 was exhausted in the month of October last, and since that time certificates of indebtedness have been issued on all fee-bills for costs in criminal cases presented for audit to the first day of this month, and which amount to \$41,019.57. Deducting the \$13,000 above named from the \$400,000 appropriated, and adding to that the sum of \$14,019.57, the amount of certificates of indebtedness issued since last October, it makes the amount \$425,019.57, as the amount justly chargeable to the expenditures under that head for the years 1877 and 1878.

Renewed attention is called to the large expenditure required for the suppression of orime and the punishment of criminals and it is recommended that a former statute be re-enacted, by which in all criminal cases costs and fine be made a lien upon the property of defendant.

The expenses under the head of costs in criminal cases, chargeable in each period of two years for the four years ending on the first of this month, were as follows:

..... 13,000 00 prior to January 1, 1877 \$474,548 68

making the sum of but \$428,019.57, the amount of costs paid and certificates issued on bills of costs in criminal cases first presented to the Auditor for audit during the years 1875 and 1876, whilst during the years 1875 and 1876, the sum of \$174,48.88, bills of costs in criminal cases, had been presented to the Auditor, making in four years the following:

875..... 876....

In the cost of maintaining the Penitentia-ry, as here stated, I have not counted the earnings of the prisoners, which have been applied to the support of the prison, but have stated the cash actually paid from the Treas-ury for that object. There was cash paid out of Treasury:

For support of Penitentiary four years,..... sts in criminal cases paid by THE STRIKE.

THE STRIKE.

The Governor, after reviewing the condition of sfiairs at the time of the great ralitional strike, says: When I found I could obtain from the authorities of the United States such ammunition as I required, I ordered 2,006 stand of muskets and accourtements to St. [Louis. Those guns, accourtements and ammunition were by my orders issued to citizens who enrolled themselves in military companies at that time for the preservation of the peace of the city. The authorities of the city (after the strike was suppressed) requested me to let some guns remain, as they might be needed. I complied with the request. These guns, accourtements and ammunition were issued by my orders; by my orders they were permitted to remain in St. Louis, and such as have not yet been issued to the militia are now in the hands of the Police Reserves. It is probable some of these guns have been lost. The Adjutant-General is responsible for them. All of the articles were issued at a time when forms could not be observed, and they were issued I recommend a law be passed to relieve the Adjutant-General from his responsibility, or that his account shall be credited with such arms, etc., as can not be obtained.

THE MILITIA. The MILITIA.

The experience of the year 1877 shows the necessity for the organization of the militia. Two battalions and three or four independent companies of the militia are organized in St. Louis; all but two companies have been organized since the strike. A few companies have been organized in other portions of the State. Of the Police Reserves I have only to say that, as long as those who act as military officers shall be recognized as such, there will be no difficulty. No one is commissioned as such officer. Citizens of St. Louis encourage opposition to the militia law, and therefore urged the organization of the Police Reserves without the sanction of law. But I hope they will organize under the law. But I hope they will organize under the militia law. There are defects in the law, but I trust a patient hearing will be given to those who seek to amend the law, and relieve it of some of the obstacles, real or imag-inary, which deter patriotic citizens from organizing under it. A bill has been prepar-ed by those who are earnestly engaged in the effort to make the militia law such as it the effort to make the militia law such as it should be. A well regulated militia is the bulwark of defense of our country. Listen, then, I beseech you, to the complaints of the militia men. Modify and change the law, if there shall be no valid ebjection to the proposition, so as to suit the wishes of those who purpose to make it efficient, and who will subject themselves to its government. They deserve all the encouragement you can give them, and I wish it was in the power of the state to do more for them than can now be done.

LOST INSURANCE BILL

Just at the close of the session of the last Legislature a bill, which originated in the House and which had passed both houses and was duly signed by the presiding officer of the Senate and the House, failed to reach the Executive. It was entitled "An act to regulate the forfeiture of policies of life insurance." This bill provided that no policy of insurance on life, after the payment upon it of two full annual premiums, shall be forfeited or become void by reason of the non payment of premium thereon, but the net value of the policy shall be accertained, and that sum shall be applied as a premium of temporary insurance. That bill never came into my hands—was never presented to me for approval. I should have approved it. I have endeavored to ascertain who purioned that bill, or prevented it from being presented to me, and have been unsuccessful. I did not know, till inquiry was made, that such a bill had passed. It was never delivered to me by the Clerk of the House of Representatives. I recommended a law be enacted containing provisions similar to those contained in that lost bill, and in addition thereto advise the criminal law concerning records, etc., belonging to either house of the Legislature, or which may belong to any executive department, be amended so that a more efficient ich may belong to any executive depart-nt, be amended so that a more efficient quiry may be made for the offender than sting laws anthorize.

THE PENITENTIARY After referring briefly to the previous inef-tectual attempts to make the Penitentiary self-sustaining, either by the system of lease-ing or by carrying on manufactures under the direct supervision of State officers, the

ing or by carrying on manufactures under the direct supervision of State officers, the Governor says:

On the 31st of December, 1876, there were in the Penitentiary 1,332 prisoners, convicted for violation of criminal laws of this State, and fourteen convicts sent to the prison by the Federal Courts. On the 31st day of last December there were in the prison 1,24t convicts of the United States, and fifty convicts of the United States pays for the board and care of its convicts, and the State has the benefit of their labor. During the two years ending on the 31st of December, 1876, thirteen hundred and seventy (1,379) prisoners were received, and for the two years ending on the 31st of December, 1878, eleven hundred and stry. five (1,163) prisoners were received, all of whom had been sentenced to the Penitentiary by the Courts of this State. This shows that, in the two years first named, 205 more persons were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary than in the last two years. A rigid enforcement of our criminal laws has diminished the commission of crimes. CONVICT LABOR.

When the present Warden took charge of the Penitentiary, there were many prisoners who were not employed by contractors, nor were they performing labor for the State. They were in idleness, because no one would employ them, and at that time the State had no work which they could perform. Many convicts were then worked outside the prisonwalls. Some were employed as servants in the city; some were employed in grading and macadiamizing streets; others at quarries, at lime-kilns and brick-kilns, at farms, and some on a steamer which navigated the Osage and Missouri Rivers. The cost of maintaining the Penitentiary had become very great. It was proper and right to put the convicts at hard labor; and if labor could not be provided for them within the walls, it was right to put them at labor without the walls. There was no doubt the law permitted this to be done. The object was to make the prisoners support themselves—to shift the burden of the maintenance from the tax-payers to themselves; and was not this right? A contract was made for the labor of convicts in some coal mines. This contract was made by the Inspectors with J. B. Price, and I approved of the same.

It is well to compare the cost of managing and conducting the prison, and the number of prisoners, for a few years past. The prison, during the term hereinafter mentioned, until June, 1873, was managed and conducted as a manufacturing establishment by the State.

during the term hereinafter mentioned, until June, 1873, was managed and conducted as a manufacturing establishment by the State, and whatever was made by the labor of prisoners was applied to the support of the prison in addition to the money drawn from the Treasury. From that date till November 22, 1875, the Penitentiary was managed by the lessees, and from the date last named, it has been conducted by the State, and a large portion of the prisoners—as many as could be—were leased to contractors, who worked the prisoners within the walls of the prison, and the proceeds of their labor have been applied to the support of the Penitentiary.

THE PRISON RECORD. Statement of the number of State and United States prisoners remaining in the Missouri Ponitentiary at the close of each year for the ten (10) years ending December 1 1878.

Remaining in Prison. State.

December 31, 1869. 733

December 31, 1870. 797

December 31, 1871. 907

December 31, 1872. 841

December 31, 1874. 1,013

December 31, 1874. 1,013

December 31, 1876. 1,372

December 31, 1876. 1,372

December 31, 1877. 1,276

December 31, 1877. 1,276

*No records in the Warden's office by which the number of U.S. prisoners can be ascer-tained.

Labor outside walks 19,259 47—\$71,871 41
1878—Labor inside walks . 22,277 65
Labor outside walks . 22,277 88
With feb county was the tot time, we had destroyed the uniformity which one outside the . 10 of the Outsy . 10 some counties of the County Court was considered to the probate court. With respect to the probate court was a probate court. With respect to the probate court was a probate court. With respect to the probate court was a probate court. With respect to the probate court. With respect to the probate court was a probate cou sought for a much less compensation than that prescribed by law, and the surplus, it any, they promised should be paid into the County Treasury. I recommend, therefore, that you especially inquire into the amount paid to all officers, State or county, and if, in your wisdom and judgment, the compensation or salary is too great, that you regulate such salary or compensation by prescribing a lower and different compensation, wherever it may lawfully be done.

EDECATION.

The cause of education is increasing, and has received encouragement to the extent of the ability of the State to render, in these times of financial distress. No one proposes to reduce the amount of the revenue which is directed to be set apart for the support of public schools, though this can only be done by amending the Constitution. There is but little doubt the sum to be distributed for the maintenance of the public schools will be an amount about equal to the sum apportioned for the year 1873 for the same purpose. The State University, including the Agricultural College and the School of Mines, is in a prosperous condition. The number of students has considerably increased under the present management. Its able professors, under the guidance of its distinguished President, attract pupils, not only from almost every portion of our State, but also from neighboring States. The Normal Schools appear to prosper. Reports from these institutions will be submitted to you in the early part of the session, and to those reports I respectfully refer you for full information of their management. The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools will show you the condition of this branch of education. In connection with this matter, I suggest for your consideration whether it is not advisable to provide that the County Public School fund, as well as the Congressional Township Public School finds, shall be invested in the bonds of this State.

REFEAL OF LAWS.

The Governor recommends the repeal of an obsolete law, restricting Indians from EDUCATION.

The cause of education is increasing, and

The Governor recommends the repeal of an obsolete law, restricting Indians from coming into the State to hunt, and also the law making silver half-dollars a legal tender in the State. HANNIHAL AND ST. JOE RAILROAD COMPANY.

BANNIBAL AND ST. JOE RAILROAD COMPANY. By virtue of the provisions of a joint resolution of the last General Assembly, concerning the Hamilbal and St. Joe Railroad, the Governor, with the concurrence of the Attorney-General, was authorized to employ counsel to enter the appearance of this State to a bill in equity pending in the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts, wherein the said railroad company was the complainant and Sidney Bartlett and other trustees were defendants, for the purpose of closing their trust. The claim of the State was based the 18th section of the act of Dec. 10, 1855. The case was heard at the April term, 1877, of said court. The decision was adverse to the claim of this State.

The sum of \$2,000, which was appropriated to pay counsel for services in that suit, was not drawn from the Treasure for the state. to pay counsel for services in that suit, was not drawn from the Treasury, for the court ordered the trustees to pay to Benj. P. Thomas, Esq., out of the proceeds of the land sales in their hands, the compensation to which he was entitled.

SENATOR BOGY.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, one of our Senators in Congress, departed this life. He was a native of this State, and his life had been devoted to the advancement of the material interests of our State. His eulogy has been pronounced by those more intimately acquainted with him than I, some of whom served with him on that theater which from his boyhood days it had been his ambition to occupy, and which he did occupy with g eat credit to himself. It will be your duty to fill his unexpired term, now held by Hon. D. H. Armstrong.

CONCLUSION. SENATOR BOGY. CONCLUSION.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERTS, who comrious operations connected with the re- the one railroad is half under water. lief of Lucknow and its subsequent siege and capture, he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General. For this campaign he received a majority, a medal and three elasps, and frequent mention in dispatches. He participated in the Muballoh exhibition of 1863, served throughout the Abyssinian war as Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Brigade, for which he was made a Lieuten-ant-Colonel, and accompanied the Loc-ets up to the time the show is to begin, ant-Colonel, and accompanied the Loc-shai expedition of 1872, receiving on the return the Companionship of the Path

istened with milk

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP,

AN enterprising Californian has tempted fate by eloping with another man's wife and five children, including one pair of twins.

By operations of the Moffit liquor law the State of Virginia received last year \$110,000 in excess of receipts from the old system.

"TAKING the ugliness out of a woman s an expensive business," said Mr. Reynolds, of Eaton County, Mich., as he paid \$58.60 for whipping Mrs. R. A GRAND National Exhibition will be held at Moscow in 1880, which will

probably be accompanied by great fes-tivities, as it will be the 25th anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the A LADY residing in Westchester, N.Y., 88 years of age, recently went to a dentist to get what she supposed was a stump of an old tooth pulled, when it was dis-

covered that she was just cutting a wis A PACKAGE in a basket was left or the doorstep of a cautious Newport, (R. I.) woman, who, having no desire to adopt a foundling, took the basket to a

police station and then found that it contained a 20-pound turkey. A CHICAGO burglar says that half a dozen newspapers scattered over the floors are a terror to men of his craft, as they dare not handle them or walk over

them. Thus do we have another illustration of the power of the press. THERE are 421 Chinese business houses in San Francisco. In the Celestial directory are included five boardinghouses, four opium shops, three doctors' offices, three pawnshops, a photographic gallery, an undertaker's store, and two newspaper offices.

THE National Penny Bank has been in operation in London a little over three years. In that time, at its seventyfive branches, there have been more than a million deposits; 127,000 persons have opened accounts, and \$350,-000 are at present in the hands of the bank

CHARLES FITCH SKINNER annonneed himself in Westford, Conn., as a church debt raiser. He conducted a meeting after the manner of Brother Kimball, subscribed \$50 himself, and pleased the trustees so well that they employed him to collect the subscriptions. He collected several hundred dollars and disappeared.

A PHILADELPHIA dry-goods mer-chant has added a children's room to his store, where mothers may leave their children to be amused with rocking-horses, pictures and toys while they do their shopping. Babes in arms not admitted, lest they should not be called for again. THE will of Col. Walton Dwight, of

Binghamton, N.Y., whose life was insured for a large amount, gives \$10,000 to the poor of Binghamton, \$3,000 for an an-

faulters, are, respectively, liable for \$200,000 and \$60,000 on account of their indorsements of their husbands' paper. Mrs. Chace offers her creditors per cent., which they will probably accept, and Mrs. Stickney offers to sell her private property for \$15,000 if her creditors will take it. In a poor part of London the authori-

ties of St. Mary's Chapel threw open ties of St. Mary's Chapel threw open bath and wash-houses, and since August last the effect upon the people has been apparent. At 4 cents one may have warm baths with seem to be a specific to b warm baths, with soap, brushes, and at 3 cents an hour there are accommodations for washing, dry-ing and ironing, blankets for the latter ncluded. In seventeen weeks 25,000 baths were taken and 4,000 washers used

SEWICKLEY, near Pittsburg, Pa., had a novel entertainment recently for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church. It was a game of chess, in which all the pieces were represented by young ladies and gentleman in costume. They stood and moved on a red and white checkered floor. Robert P. Nevin and Frank J. Totten played the game, the moves being announced by heralds, and Judge Kirkpatrick was marshal. After two hours' sport, Mr. Nevin won the game.

A supple-jointed contortionist has been victimizing Hartford, Conn., peo-ple as a professional beggar, the faciliy with which he assumed pitiable forms helping him to a great deal of ill-placed charity from sympathetic people. He could double up one arm so that it seemed amputated, twist the other out of shape down to the tips of his fingers, deform a shoulder, jerk a leg out of joint, and distorted his face so successfully that one woman fed him with bread and milk from a spoon and sent him off with \$10 in his pocket.

A TELESCOPE of unusual dimension aperture 151 inches and 20 feet length -has been made at the Cambridge manufactory of Messrs. Clark & Sons for the Washington Observatory, at Madison, Wis. The observatory building and telescope were donated to the town by ex-Gov. Washburn. Madisonians have not generally been aware of the fact that the telescope was in process of construction by order of the generous donor. Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., is to have a telescope of 81-inch aperture, 10 feet length, from the same manufactory.

THERE is a strong desire in English royal circles to give a permanent Vice-royalty to the Dominion of Canada, the idea being that a few years hence matters may go a little further, and the vast possessions of North America become an independent kingdom. But there is no intention of making a King Campbell, or even of leaving the Marquis of Lorne longer than the usual five years in his transatlantic Viceroyalty might have been otherwise if the Princess Louise had a family. It is proposed to push the Duke of Edinburgh forward for the subordinate post four or five years hence and see what his chances of kingship might become.

Bosnia is not at present a very valu-In the matters I have submitted for your consideration, I have not attempted to support them by arguments, but to state the facts and conclusions to which I have been brought by my deliberate judgment, and I trust the result of your deliberations will be to promote the welfare and to increase the prosperity of the people of this State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 9, 1879.

Able appanage. Its export trade is confined to a small number of cattle, and the horses are so bad as to be utterly useless for military purposes, and worth only about \$10 apiece. Pigs and sheep, of which there are together 3,000,000 to a population of 1,000,000, are the chief wealth. It conveys some idea of Bosnian roads to state that the special cornian roads to state that the special correspondent of the Vienna Free Press nands a column of the British army in lately telegraphed that he actually saw Afghanistan, has seen much service. five horses sink into the mud up to their At the siege of Delhi he won the Victo- heads, and thus lose their lives. The ria Cross for sabring a standard-bearer country has no other means of convey-and capturing his flag. During the va-SMALL Western cities suffer a great deal from traveling shows which, in

spite of preliminary promises of excellence, prove to be very poor; but a manager calling himself William Quick has carried the swindle further by advertising performances and never giving them at all. He hires a hall, posts bills similar rogue advertised a lecture by DRESSING FOR TURKEY .- Take dry Col. Ingersoll in North Adams, a few pieces of bread or crackers, chop them days ago, and got off with about \$50. ine, put in a small piece of butter or a The audience was kept waiting as long little cream, with sage, pepper and salt, as possible by announcements that In-1 egg and a small quantity of flour gersoll had missed a train, but would

SCOLLOPED OYSTERS.—Select est oysters, and wash them in a little hot water; rub half a loaf of stale bread through the colander. Put a layer of oysters in a shallow baking-dish, and eason them well with pepper and salt. Sprinkle over them a thin layer of bread-crumbs; only enough to cover them. Strew bits of butter all over the bread, put in another layer of oysters, and finish as before. Two layers take better than three, and shallow dishes are the best to use. Boil up the water the oysters were washed in, with the liquor left from them; skim it clean, and just as you put the dishes into the oven, strain it into the side of them, so as not to wet the bread. The oysters need a good deal of pepper and salt, be-cause the bread absorbs it, but they must not be either too highly or too little seasoned. Bake for half an hour in a

brisk oven. -Tablecloths are often a source dispute between mistress and maid, but much of this may be obviated if the servant will wash out each spot carefully with a damp cloth immediately after meals. A piece of stone or of some heavy material, the exact size of the table-cloth when folded, should be kept in the dining-room closet, and the cloth should be kept under it when not in use. This keeps the creases sharp and fresh .- N. Y. Times.

The Domestic Monthly. Our lady readers who have not seen a copy of this popular publication, cannot realize what a sensible, refined, and practical fashion and literary magazine it is. We deem it a necessity to every lady, in fact do not see how they can do without it. It stands at the head of fashion magazines, while its literary contents are of the highest standard. It is marvelously cheap, only \$1.50 per year, with a dollar pattern premium added. Specimen copy, fifteen cents. Blake & Co., 849 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.

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their practice.

Twinville, Tenn., May 28th, 1877.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—For a long time I suffered with catarrh. I finally called in Dr. Zachary, of this place. He furnished me with your Nasal Douche, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and your Golden Medical Discovery. These remedies speedily effected an entire cure.

Yours truly, John S. Chamless.

REDUCED PRICE.—Twenty-five cents will now buy a fifty-cent bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. Thus the best Cough Medicine s within the reach of everybody. For sale by all drupgists.

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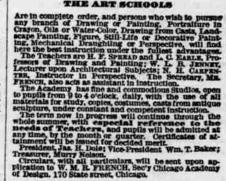
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